

CHINESE FACTORIES.—In the Mohawk Valley, New York, the new plan of making cheese factories has been adopted to considerable extent.

rs, do away with the old plan of making cheese in families altogether. It will certainly do away with the objection made by many that cheese making is too heavy a burden upon the women of the household. We heard an intelligent lady remark, some years ago,

the farmers there made their living working their women to death." Chertok says that in the past, when conditions were so bad, the principal work was generally performed by men. Mr. Willard says: "Some thirteen new factories go into operation every year."

milk of from four hundred to a thousand cows. Last season there were only sixty cows; several also are put in operation this season in this county. The general purpose of the plan is to get the milk of a large number of cows pledged for from the next five years—say three hundred cows; to have a starting point. Then buildings are erected, and the proper fixtures attached, a trained and experienced cheese maker, as manager, is employed. In most instances the men are the builders, and under their supervision the buildings are erected.

ture of the cheese his sole business. The cost of the milk is one cent per pound is charged for manufacturing, and each farmer delivers his milk daily to the factory, where it is measured, and his share is paid out in proportion to the quantity furnished. A gallon of milk on an average makes one pound of *cured cheese*. The sales of cheese in this country are controlled by the farmers, and the quantity of our cheese—much the largest quantity of any country—is shipped to Europe. Small quantities are shipped to the West. We have known single dairies, from the time, several years past, shipped

sales netting the dairymen some \$200,000 in New York and Philadelphia. This plan is certainly worthy of consideration at the West. Several neighboring farmers might unite, employ a cheese maker from the good dairy district and do an excellent business, without any practical knowledge of business themselves.

involved. That the practice of washing sheep should be abolished, because—
1. It permits of early shearing, which produces a greater quantity of wool, a longer staple, and a better condition of sheep throughout the year.
2. Of the exposure to contagious diseases, such as scab, foot rot, &c., in places frequented by different flocks to be washed.

It is an expensive, unpleasant job, and healthy, both for man and sheep.

h. That the manufacturer must cleanse the wool at all events, and he can do it cheaply for the grower.

i. That it is to the interest of wool growers to put their unwashed wool in as good a condition as possible, by keeping their yards clean and littered, and by throwing away all filth which can be separated from the wool.

j. Some lots of wool are more gross and filthy than others; therefore, no rate of tax can be levied on all.

PLAIN PROPOSITION.—A writer on domestic science says:

lands at least eight inches deep—followed by the stirring plow with trench plowing four to six inches deeper. The result thus formed will serve as an excellent substitute for under-draining in wet seasons, and prove a valuable reservoir for moisture during a drought. I should be happy to pay the extra cost of such tillage, and receive the benefit and increase of product.

Again he says:

There is no danger of over tilling. Fl

CRAWBERRY CULTURE.—1. Select a situation for your cranberry field on a clay soil, or on a loam soil, or on all soils where there is a layer of sand, mostly of reclaimed land, as can be made moderately dry, are well adapted to grow the cranberry. In fact, any soil that is natural to grow the potato, adapted to grow the cranberry (yet the mentioned soils would be preferred.)

have never known of any other variety of cherry that would naturalize to dry soil except the Bell cherry; this species of cherry grows much in the form of an egg—being used to grow in the wild state, on the banks of cranberry bogs, spreading its way and soil. This species is much larger than others, in its wild state. Persons engaged in the cultivation of the article, should compare with the last mentioned species, and

and naturalized to a dry soil, they will sooner accomplish their object, without less trouble and expense, as the plants multiply and increase abundantly. Prepare your soil the same as for sowing corn, by plowing, harrowing, and making the soil even. Then mark it out in drills sixteen to twenty inches apart, putting four plants in the hills, six or eight inches apart, or six plants in a hill. Hoe them slightly, till the roots become clumped, and then, with a circular hoe, make a circle

It may be expected to run together as for the whole soil in two or three years. It is a cranberry grown by cultivation usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels per acre. Its fruit is about as large as the wild fruit, and of a heavier flavor. It readily keeps sound from the best time of it to the time of harvest again. The fruit is usually gathered in September and gathered with wire-teeth rakes made for the purpose.

[P. D. Chilson, Bellingham, Mass.]

THICK OR THIN SEEDING OF FLAX.—Flax sown in the West has not been long enough in practice to determine accurately, we think, the points in reference to its most approved culture. The proper amount of seed per acre to produce the *greatest amount of the best flax* is a consideration one of these unsettled points, in which it is of great importance to the farmer to have well established. Our own impression is, that most of the seeding is and has been too light. Especially is it to be feared that this will be the case the present season, from

of seed. In order to test this matter, I did suggest that experiments be instituted sowing different quantities of seed upon acres of land of like magnitude. A few rows will suffice. Sow from one bushel to two, and two and a half to the acre, and, for the sake of the cause, report to us the results. It seems destined to become an important item in the West, and the sooner these things are settled, the better for all concerned.—[P. Farmer.]

are acquainted with the land about
Station, at the crossing of the Peo-
Oquawka and Illinois Central Railroads
now that there is a large tract (several town-
ships) which is annually overflowed and re-
duced almost worthless for agricultural pur-
poses. Recent surveys by the Illinois Cent-
ral Railroad Company have shown that it can
fully be drained, but at a large expense.

They have decided to assume the expense of nearly fifty miles of drains of various widths, and will cost about \$30,000. Upon the results of this will depend the drainage of the large tracts in the State that need reclamation.

We have no doubt of the success of the enterprise, and believe it will add in value many times its cost, to the land.

Wood wagon processions are becoming common in different parts of the

diaria. Farmers in the same neighborhood pick out a particular day on which to contribute wood for the benefit of soldiers, sailors, and enter their neighboring cities in procession, sometimes headed by a band of music. A procession of this character passed the streets of Madison on Saturday last, composed of twenty-two wagons, containing cords of good wood.
